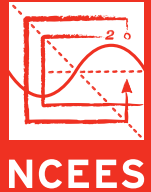


Licensure EXCHANGE

JUNE 2016
Volume 20, Issue 3



**JAMES FOLEY, P.E., S.E., CHAIR,
AND CHARLES HOOKHAM, P.E.,
MEMBER**

TECHNOLOGY TASK FORCE

COMMITTEE FOCUS

TASK FORCE STUDIES IMPACT OF EMERGING TECHNOLOGIES ON REGULATING ENGINEERING AND SURVEYING

NCEES PRESIDENT MICHAEL CONZETT, PE., FORMED the Technology Task Force this year to evaluate emerging technologies and their effect on the engineering and surveying professions and to provide guidelines for member boards and professionals using these technologies. The NCEES *Model Law* and *Model Rules* must be able to accommodate emerging technologies and set an example to avoid obstacles in state laws to using relevant technology. There is also the potential for practice noncompliance by firms and individuals if laws and statutes do not adequately define “responsible charge” as it relates to these emerging technologies.

The task force focused on three areas: electronic seals and signatures, building information modeling (BIM), and remote sensing technologies. While these technologies may seem disparate at first glance, they are actually inextricably intertwined. One important facet for all three is the issue of responsible charge and how engineers and surveyors are held accountable for their work when such technologies are used.

Electronic seals and signatures

Electronic seals and signatures are particularly crucial in defining responsibilities for finished or final products using these evolving technologies.

The task force explored how member boards are currently addressing manual and electronic seals and signatures, using recent guidelines from the North Carolina board as a model. Two primary alternatives were identified: 1) physical placement of a seal and a handwritten signature in permanent ink (historical practice) and 2) electronic or digital placement of a seal and a handwritten, electronic, or digital signature.

The task force was able to recommend minimal changes to the *Model Law* and *Model Rules* to accommodate the use of electronic seals and signatures, although a key concern is that electronic means should have traceability to the professional and not allow false application. NCEES will vote on adopting these changes into the model documents at the 2016 annual meeting in August.

Building information modeling

BIM and the related integrated project delivery (IPD) present a much greater set of challenges to engineers and surveyors, as well as to other involved professionals (such as architects and constructors). BIM and IPD are already prevalent in the design and construction industry, especially for large, complex projects. For these, the shared use of a common computer model can increase efficiencies and constructability and reduce the potential for issues such as interferences.

Design professionals’ use of computer-based tools such as BIM has changed work products and, accordingly, has changed how professionals’ signatures and seals are applied

MEMBER BOARD BRIEF



LANCE KINNEY, PH.D., P.E.

TEXAS BOARD OF PROFESSIONAL ENGINEERS
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Mobility doesn't mean what you think it means

THIS YEAR, THE CHARGES FOR THE COMMITTEE ON Member Board Administrators (MBAs) included two related to mobility. They seemed straightforward enough: develop a guide for boards to assist in mobility and promote the adoption of the *Model Law* for mobility. How hard could that be? I mean, we all know what mobility means, right? Just make it so engineering and surveying licenses are more, you know, mobile.

Defining mobility

We began discussion of these charges by listing various issues related to mobility. These include differences in initial licensure requirements (such as education and experience), not adopting the separation of the experience and PE examination licensure requirements (or not accepting it from other states), exam waivers, state-specific continuing professional competency (CPC) requirements, state-specific comity licensure requirements (such as fingerprint background checks and acceptance of NCEES Record), and differences in certificate of authorization requirements. It quickly became clear during the discussion that the concept of mobility has many facets and that we as a Council work to address them in a somewhat disjointed manner over time.

We also found that the word *mobility* means different things to different people; and as a result, efforts to address or discuss mobility are unclear and unfocused. Examples of the various types of mobility include the following:

- Mobility for new licensees—how engineer/surveyor intern or P.E./P.S. application requirements align
- Mobility for licensees in another jurisdiction—reduction of barriers to licensure in a new jurisdiction for a current license holder
- Mobility for multiple license holders—reduction of barriers or easing the maintenance and continuation of licenses in multiple states

- Mobility of business entities—reduction of barriers or alignment of requirements for engineering and surveying firms

Mobility as a goal is often discussed at the Council level. Activities focused on one aspect of mobility or another are often charges for committees and task forces, and many articles have been written about different facets of mobility. A search of *Licensure Exchange* shows that 66 of the last 96 issues contain a reference to mobility. The Council discusses it often, yet we still have recurring issues and concerns about mobility. The committee agreed that, while individual actions could be recommended, there is always some sort of impediment or issue with across-the-board adoption of particular solutions.

Developing a better understanding of what mobility means and why it is important is a great place to start. It would help clarify the importance of mobility to member boards and ultimately enhance efforts to adopt provisions to improve mobility. And because there are so many different types of mobility—and therefore a large number of activities, procedures, laws, and rules that can be changed or implemented to address the enhancement of mobility—we need a long-term, focused, and coordinated effort to help raise the visibility of mobility and keep the various individual member boards on track.

Developing a new strategy

In the coming year, the MBA Committee will be working to capture and organize these efforts into an overall mobility campaign. The first steps include the development of a white paper to help define mobility and summarize these ideas. Then we will develop a scorecard model to help track our progress and, ultimately, to incorporate a long-term strategic communications plan for mobility.



Since its founding in 1920, NCEES has been focused on improving licensure mobility for engineers and surveyors. Mobility remains a key focus for delegates each year at the annual meeting.

An advantage of this strategy addresses a concern that is often raised: not all boards can do all things related to enhancing mobility. They may be inhibited by local conditions that drive enhanced requirements, statutory requirements, budget, organizational issues, agency structure, or any number of other factors. However, each board can most likely do something to enhance at least one aspect of mobility each year. In this way, each board can address mobility as it suits its resources and regulatory structure, while mobility, as a whole, will increase. The mobility scorecard will allow us to track these improvements over time.

The committee has already begun discussions with NCEES staff about potential activities related to developing a communications plan and longer-term strategy, possibly aligning with and culminating in the 100th anniversary of NCEES at the 2020 annual meeting. In the meantime, start considering and discussing with your board and staff what

Each board can most likely do something to enhance at least one aspect of mobility each year. In this way, each board can address mobility as it suits its resources and regulatory structure, while mobility, as a whole, will increase.

mobility means to you and how we, individually and as a group, can enhance mobility in all its forms.

Lance Kinney is executive director of the Texas engineering board and chair of the 2015–16 MBA Committee.

FROM THE PRESIDENT



MICHAEL CONZETT, P.E.
NCEES PRESIDENT

Does licensure really matter?

AT THE CLOSING LUNCH ON SATURDAY OF THE CENTRAL Zone interim meeting in Kansas City, we heard an excellent presentation by Bill Quatman regarding the collapse of two skywalks at the Hyatt Regency Hotel in Kansas City in July 1981. Most of us in the room were certainly old enough to remember the significance of that disaster 35 years ago. Mr. Quatman, in a very succinct way, told us how it was the work of a licensed structural engineer (as well as a lack of attention up the QA/QC chain), that caused the failure of the skywalk system, which took 114 lives and injured 216. In fact, one of the deaths due to the disaster came some time later when one of the rescuers committed suicide, likely as a result of the mental anguish he experienced dealing with the ordeal.

Listening to the talk, I began to wonder: “Does licensure really matter?” We, who are in the business of licensure and regulation would answer “Yes” to that question without thinking very deeply. It is kind of like preaching to the choir, wouldn’t you say?

But the real question needs to be expanded. It is not “Does licensure really matter?” but rather “Does licensure really matter to the public?” After all, it is the public who benefits from engineering and surveying licensure, not us as practitioners. But when the latter question is asked, I wonder what the public really thinks. After all, what does the public really know about our licensure? It is hard enough trying to tell people what engineers and surveyors do, much less trying to tell them how licensed professionals make a difference.

As I continued to listen to the presentation and ponder these questions, an irony presented itself. When an engineering disaster occurs (e.g., Deepwater Horizon, GM ignition switches, Flint lead-tainted drinking water) that affects the public health, safety, and welfare, we can be quick to point out that the industrial exemption is the fault and “but for that,” the missteps would not have happened. So what argument do we

We, in our roles as state regulators, must be articulate in the public square to clearly point out that licensure should matter to the public.

make when a licensed professional, such as the engineer in the Hyatt incident, is found negligent?

We can’t say that licensure would have made a difference. Because in and of itself, it didn’t make a difference. So those opposed to occupational licensure could easily make the case that licensure really doesn’t matter. The public remains at risk, regardless.

We, in our roles as state regulators, must be articulate in the public square to clearly point out that licensure should matter to the public. I sincerely believe that although not every engineer needs to be licensed, the world is in a better place and the public is better served when more engineers and surveyors are licensed. Does licensure matter because it makes a person smarter, more qualified, or more experienced? No, licensure should matter to the public because it compels engineers and surveyors to think differently about the work they do every day. It reminds all of us of our duty to place the interest of the public over and above our duty to any other party.

Finally, licensure should matter to the public because it is a privilege, not a right. Licensure should make us behave and act differently. For we have something to lose: our license, along with our reputation and livelihood. And that *should* matter to the public.

NCEES prepares for first computer-based PS exam

WITH THE APRIL 2016 EXAM ADMINISTRATION, NCEES closed the door on the pencil-and-paper version of the Principles and Practice of Surveying (PS) exam. The organization is now preparing for the first administration of the exam via computer-based testing (CBT). Registration opens June 20, with the first CBT appointments beginning October 3. The exam will be offered year-round at approved Pearson VUE test centers.

Exam format, specifications

The PS exam format will be linear-on-the-fly testing (LOFT), in which examinees each have a unique set of exam questions that are similar in difficulty. The same format is used for the Fundamentals of Engineering (FE) and Fundamentals of Surveying (FS) exams, which have been offered in CBT since 2014.

The computer-based PS exam introduces a new testing component: alternative item types (AIT). AITs are items other than traditional multiple-choice questions with one correct answer. This could include the following:

- Multiple choice options (allows multiple choices to be correct)
- Point and click (requires examinees to click on part of a graphic to answer)
- Drag and drop (requires examinees to click on and drag items to match, sort, rank, or label)
- Fill in the blank (provides a space for examinees to enter a response to the question)

AITs will be scored as either right or wrong. No partial credit will be given.

“CBT allows us to introduce alternative item types and ask questions differently if it adds value,” explained NCEES Director of Exam Services Tim Miller, P.E. “We will start using them on the PS exam, then introduce them in the FE and FS exams and in PE exams that move to CBT in the future.”

The computer-based PS exam contains 100 questions. The total appointment time is 7 hours. The actual exam lasts 6 hours; the other hour allows time for administrative tasks, including a

CBT allows us to introduce alternative item types and ask questions differently if it adds value. We will start using them on the PS exam, then introduce them in the FE and FS exams and in PE exams that move to CBT in the future.

tutorial and an optional 50-minute break. New specifications have been posted for the computer-based PS exam, but the actual exam topics have not changed since they were published in April 2013. NCEES changed the order of the topics and added the number of questions for each topic area. The exam specifications are posted at ncees.org/exams.

PS examinees will continue to follow the NCEES policy for using approved calculators, and the PS will continue to be a supplied-reference exam (as it has been since April 2013). A searchable electronic version of the *PS Reference Handbook* will be displayed on monitors during the exam, but no other reference material will be allowed. Examinees can purchase an online practice exam for the computer-based PS exam (including AITs) and download a free PDF of the handbook to use when preparing for the exam.

CBT transition for PE exams

For now, all Principles and Practice of Engineering (PE) exams will continue to be offered twice per year as pencil-and-paper exams. NCEES continues to work toward moving its 25 PE exams to CBT, with each exam following its own transition timetable.

Other exam news

The PE Mining and Mineral Processing exam will have revised specifications, which indicate the knowledge areas to be tested and their relative weights of emphasis, starting in October 2016. The specifications for this exam, as well as information on the computer-based PS exam, are available at ncees.org/exams.

ENFORCEMENT BEAT



RICK HUETT

ALABAMA STATE BOARD OF LICENSURE FOR
PROFESSIONAL ENGINEERS AND SURVEYORS
INVESTIGATOR

CPC audits highlight issues for out-of-state professionals

IT'S THAT TIME OF YEAR AGAIN IN ALABAMA—TIME FOR a task that staff doesn't look forward to and, I'm sure, would not lose sleep over if it went away. It's audit time.

We will be sending notices in the near future to the 650–700 lucky individuals (or unlucky, depending on how you look at it) who have been selected for the continuing professional competency (CPC) audit this year. As we prepare to send out the notices, I thought I would look back at some of our previous audits and share a recent story.

I have worked for the Alabama board since January 2002 and conducted my first CPC audit in 2003. I have been a part of 67 audit-related investigations, of which 17 of the individuals lived in Alabama. The actions related to the investigations included requirements to make up the courses, letters of caution, letters of reprimand, suspensions, and revocations.

Historically, most of our audit investigations that resulted in disciplinary action have been against professionals living outside Alabama. I don't have any data that explains why. The board has used different methods for reporting CPC activities during the renewal process, none of which have changed this fact. We've allowed individuals outside of the state to simply check a box on the renewal application that they had complied with the CPC requirement in their home state, and we've required everyone to report the CPC activities on the renewal form, thinking that individuals would be less likely to provide false information if they had to list the activities.

I am not sure why our statistics seem to point to the fact that individuals residing outside of Alabama tend not to comply with our CPC requirements more than individuals living in the state. It could be simply that because the audit includes all jurisdictions, more professionals living out of state are selected for audit. Up until about 2012, we had more licensed individuals living in Alabama than outside; however, since then, about 60 percent of our licensees live outside the state.

I believe this program will be a great benefit to professionals who choose to take part and to member boards that conduct CPC audits. My hope is that it will also reduce the number of audit investigations resulting in disciplinary actions on professionals living out of state.

This brings me to the work done by NCEES regarding CPC. At the 2014 NCEES annual meeting, the Committee on Education made a presentation on CPC and improving mobility. That presentation mentioned various renewal cycles and state-specific requirements as issues that impact a licensee's mobility, as well as the amount of effort needed to comply with CPC requirements when licensed in multiple jurisdictions. (A recent survey on the NCEES website indicated that 43 U.S. jurisdictions require the reporting of continuing education activities).

The presentation also included information related to the NCARB approach to CPC. It indicated the following requirements for architects:

- They must obtain 12 professional development hours (PDHs) each calendar year.
- They cannot carry over PDHs to the next renewal cycle.
- They must maintain their CPC records for 6 years.
- If a course is disallowed, they have 60 days to make it up.

The current NCEES Model CPC Renewal Standard is simply 15 PDHs per calendar year and includes no carryover of PDHs from one year to the next.

The Committee on Education recommended using the NCEES CPC Registry, which will be introduced as part of the customer management system update in late June, to enhance mobility and offer more flexibility in meeting CPC requirements. For jurisdictions that opt in to this, a licensee would have the option of meeting either the CPC requirements of that jurisdiction or of satisfying the NCEES CPC Standard. The Committee on Education and the Committee on Member Board Administrators have continued to work on this national standard option this year, so we will have more information when their reports are published.

I believe this program will be a great benefit to professionals who choose to take part and to member boards that conduct CPC audits. My hope is that it will also reduce the number of audit investigations resulting in disciplinary actions on professionals living out of state.

Now getting back to my story. Our 2015 audit is mostly complete. The audit notices were sent out in early 2015 and eventually resulted in four investigations: two have been

resolved by settlement agreement, and the other two will most likely require hearings. Three of the four individuals involved in these investigations do not live in Alabama. My story concerns one of the three professionals.

During his interview, the professional stated that he was unable to provide documentation of his reported professional development hours because he had attended conferences without paying the registration fee. He would simply wait by the sign-in table and, once the conference began, would pick up a registration packet of someone who had registered for the conference but had not picked up his event information. When he contacted the conference sponsors and asked them to verify his attendance (after explaining that he had not paid the registration fee), the sponsoring organizations refused.

I appreciate the honesty, but I'd recommend making ethics a priority for the next CPC cycle.

EXAM NEWS

NCEES seeks environmental engineers' professional expertise and advice

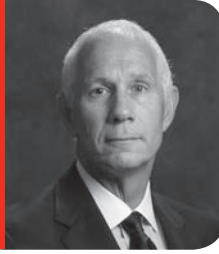
NCEES is currently seeking licensed environmental engineers to participate in a professional activities and knowledge study, or PAKS, for the PE Environmental exam. The results of this online survey will be used to update specifications for the exam, which is used throughout the United States for licensing purposes.

NCEES requires a cross section of licensed professional engineers practicing environmental engineering—including those working in industry, consulting, the public sector, and academia—to complete an online survey about the tasks and knowledge required of a licensed environmental engineer with 4 to 6 years of experience to practice in a manner that safeguards the health, safety, and welfare of the public. The survey can be completed in about 20 minutes.

“These studies help NCEES ensure its licensing exams remain relevant to current professional practice,” explained Director of Exam Services Tim Miller, P.E. “The value of this PAKS depends on the number of people who participate, so NCEES is eager to get a large response from professional engineers across all areas of environmental engineering.”

For access to the online survey, visit bit.ly/EnvironmentalPE. Responses must be received by July 20. For more information, contact NCEES Exam Development Engineer Tom Dodd, Ph.D., P.E., at tdodd@ncees.org or 864-624-5453.

HEADQUARTERS UPDATE



JERRY CARTER
NCEES CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

Leadership in NCEES: Are you up for the task?

NCEES IS COMMITTED TO SERVING ITS MEMBER BOARDS, but, of course, its service to the boards depends on the boards' service to NCEES. The organization depends on the members and staff of member boards to lead the organization by serving as officers, members of standing committees and task forces, and exam development volunteers. The time and expertise that our member boards give to this organization is amazing, and NCEES cannot do what it does without its volunteers.

Serving as an NCEES officer is critical to ensuring that the mission and vision of the organization are fulfilled and continuity for its services is provided. Every individual who participates in NCEES activities is generally aware that a board of directors is elected by the membership, but few understand the process for entering the leadership track or the overall responsibilities once elected.

The NCEES board of directors is comprised of eight members. Each of the four zones elects a vice president, and the full Council elects a president-elect and treasurer. Once elected as president-elect, that individual automatically moves to the position of president and then immediate past president.

Vice presidents serve two-year terms, and the terms are staggered so that two vice presidents rotate on the board annually. The treasurer also serves a two-year term.

What is typically not known is that nominations for president-elect rotate through the four zones. For example, this year, the president-elect must be a member from the Western Zone. Next year, it's the Northeast Zone. That means that a member only has the opportunity to run for president-elect every four years—when it is his or her zone's year in the rotation.

This process provides equal opportunity for the four zones to have a member serve as the NCEES president, but it does cause

some sequencing issues for individuals interested in seeking the office of the president. Individuals with limited terms on their member boards often are not aware of the process of rotating the election of the president through the zones until they are near the completion of their term. Or by the time they decide they are interested in running for president-elect, their zone's turn in the rotation will not come around again before the end of their appointment. My sense is that far too many NCEES members who might be interested in pursuing a position of leadership within the Council are not aware of these *Bylaws* restrictions. That lack of knowledge can prevent many qualified individuals from pursuing a position on the NCEES board.

I am sometimes asked to explain, in general terms, the responsibilities of the NCEES board of directors. I usually provide the following guidance from the National Council of Nonprofits. These legal duties typically apply to any nonprofit corporation:

- **Duty of due care:** Take care of the nonprofit by ensuring prudent use of all assets, including facility, people, and good will, and provide oversight for all activities that advance the nonprofit's effectiveness and sustainability.
- **Duty of loyalty:** Make decisions in the best interest of the nonprofit corporation, not in his or her self-interest.
- **Duty of obedience:** Ensure that the nonprofit obeys applicable laws and acts in accordance with ethical practices, that the nonprofit adheres to its stated corporate purposes, and that its activities advance its mission.

The NCEES *Bylaws* has more-specific direction: "The Board of Directors shall function as the executive board of the Council and may authorize all expenditures, provide direction to the office of the Chief Executive Officer through the President,

authorize the borrowing of funds for Council purposes, and do all things necessary to conduct the affairs of the Council between the Annual Business Meetings.”

Strategic focus of leadership

Ensuring that NCEES has qualified, engaged, and mission-driven leaders has been a primary concern for the board of directors in recent years. One of the six goals that currently make up the NCEES strategic plan relates to our governance facilitating member board engagement. One of the ways that NCEES is working toward this goal is by increasing leadership identification and development opportunities.

The primary strategies for achieving this objective are as follows:

- Assign mentors at zone meetings and annual meetings.
- Identify and track leaders; educate member boards about the leadership process.
- Provide synopsis of paths to leadership to provide a clearer understanding for people interested in pursuing leadership positions.
- Explore more opportunities for younger/newer members to engage in volunteer/leadership opportunities.
- Promote the role of member boards within the organization of NCEES.

Workshop opportunities

At this year’s NCEES annual meeting—scheduled for August 24–27 in Indianapolis, Indiana—President Michael Conzett, P.E., will present a workshop on serving as an NCEES officer at the zone or national level. President Conzett will discuss the structure of the organization’s leadership, the *Bylaws* requirements for election, and the responsibilities and time commitment for each position.

This workshop will be held Wednesday, August 24, immediately after the first-time attendee’s luncheon, where new members can learn about NCEES as an organization and how it supports the member boards. If you are new to your member board or are interested in learning more about leadership opportunities within the organization, I strongly encourage you to attend these workshops.



The NCEES board of directors is comprised of eight members. Each of the four zones elects a vice president, and the full Council elects a president-elect and treasurer. Once elected as president-elect, that individual automatically moves to the position of president and then immediate past president. Above: President-Elect Daniel Turner, Ph.D., P.E., P.L.S., of the Southern Zone will step into the role of 2016–17 president in August.

Ensuring that NCEES has qualified, engaged, and mission-driven leaders has been a primary concern for the board of directors in recent years.

And if you are interested in running for a zone or national office—or at least finding out more information—let us know. Contact your zone assistant vice president or get in touch with a member of staff. We would be happy to point you in the right direction.

COMMITTEE FOCUS

continued from cover

and how the finished product denotes each professional's work. The current rules for licensure and the signing and sealing of professional engineering and surveying documents do not reflect today's emerging technologies. BIM also uniquely shapes how project participants collaborate (or choose not to) and therefore impacts all aspects of the final product. As a result, many of the entities using BIM have established best practices, including joint delivery of sealed documents to regulators, modeling and revision controls, and design to construction phase transition of responsibilities. Many of these best practices need to be collated and synthesized into recommended law and rule updates. Given the expanded use of IPD, said updates are urgently needed.

NCEES is in a unique position to shape these updates as they relate to project delivery and work product. The need for changes related to the signing and sealing of work product includes not only engineers and surveyors but extends to architects and landscape architects. Therefore, the task force recommends that NCEES work with the National Council of Architectural Registration Boards and the Council of Landscape Architectural Registration Boards to identify current practices. In addition, the task force recommends that an NCEES delegate be appointed to formally participate in the National Institute of Building Sciences (NIBS) development of a national BIM standard for the United States.

The 2016 annual meeting will include a workshop on the professional's role and responsibility concerning BIM. It will feature an experienced panel of BIM authorities, including an engineer, an architect, an attorney, and a representative from the NIBS BIM standards group. Attendees will be able to gain a better perspective on BIM as an emerging technology and an appreciation of issues related to responsible charge. There are also plans to solicit input from workshop attendees to formulate a well-grounded practice perspective.

Design professionals' use of computer-based tools such as BIM has changed work products and, accordingly, has changed how professionals' signatures and seals are applied and how the finished product denotes each professional's work.

Remote sensing technologies

Similar to BIM, remote sensing technologies are developing rapidly and affecting both engineering and surveying. These technologies include light detection and ranging (LIDAR), unmanned aircraft systems (UAS), and photogrammetry. These technologies are used in establishing boundaries of real property, easements, or rights-of-way; measurements provided to a specified accuracy; topographic definition; and remote gathering of data.

The task force will present a position statement for Council approval at the 2016 annual meeting regarding the use of remote sensing technologies as they relate to engineering and surveying. The proposed position statement states that responsibilities related to safeguarding the public health, safety, and welfare must be upheld by licensed professionals under their responsible charge.

The Technology Task Force's full report will be published in the *Action Items and Conference Reports*, which will be available on MyNCEES by July 1.

James Foley is an emeritus member of the California board and chair of the 2015–16 Technology Task Force. Charles Hookham is a member of the Michigan engineering board and a member of the Technology Task Force.

UPCOMING EVENTS

June 2-4

PE Chemical Exam Supplied
Reference Meeting
SE Exam Scoring
Clemson, South Carolina

June 7

Engineering Award Jury Meeting
Clemson, South Carolina

June 9-11

PE Electrical and Computer
Exam Meeting
Clemson, South Carolina

June 10-11

PE Nuclear Exam Meeting
New Orleans, Louisiana

Surveying Forum
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

June 16

PE Naval Architecture and Marine
Exam Meeting
Arlington, Virginia

June 17-18

PE Architectural Exam Meeting
PE Mining and Mineral Processing
Exam Meeting
Clemson, South Carolina

June 24-25

FS and PS Exam Meeting
PE Metallurgical and Materials
Exam Meeting
Clemson, South Carolina

July 21-23

SE Exam PAKS Meeting
Atlanta, Georgia

July 23

Surveying Education Award
Jury Meeting
Clemson, South Carolina

July 29-30

PE Civil Exam Meeting
Clemson, South Carolina

MEMBER BOARD NEWS

DELAWARE PS

Kelly Katz is a new appointee.
Thomas Plummer is no longer a member.

HAWAII

Ken Ota is a new appointee.

INDIANA

Jason Henderson is a new appointee.
John Stephens is no longer a member.

IOWA

Eric Green is a new appointee. Howard
Stewart is no longer a member.

KENTUCKY

Herb Goff and William Bowie are new
appointees. Linda Bridwell and Jim Riney
are no longer members.

NEW MEXICO

Emeritus member Quentin Ford passed
away in April. Ford's contributions to
NCEES included serving as 1986-88
Western Zone vice president and serving
16 terms on the Committee on Awards,
including two as chair.

NEVADA

Former board member and NCEES
past president Patty Mamola is the new
board administrator. She replaces Noni
Johnson, who is retiring.

SOUTH CAROLINA

Mack Kelly Jr. is a new appointee.
Theresa Hodge is no longer a member.

NCEES OUTREACH

JUNE 6-8 Capstone Design Conference, Columbus, Ohio

JUNE 22-26 National Society of Professional Engineers Annual Meeting,
Dallas, Texas

JUNE 26-29 American Society for Engineering Education Annual Conference,
New Orleans, Louisiana

Michael J. Conzett, P.E.
President
Nebraska

David H. Widmer, P.L.S.
Past President
Pennsylvania

Daniel S. Turner, Ph.D., P.E., P.L.S.
President-Elect
Alabama

Gary W. Thompson, P.L.S.
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North Carolina

Christy K. VanBuskirk, P.E.
Central Zone Vice President
Iowa

Roy E. Shrewsbury II, P.S.
Northeast Zone Vice President
West Virginia

Theresa Hilliard Hodge, P.E.
Southern Zone Vice President
South Carolina

Patrick J. Tami, P.L.S.
Western Zone Vice President
California

Jerry T. Carter
Chief Executive Officer
South Carolina

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ISSN NO. 1093-541X
VOLUME 20, ISSUE 3

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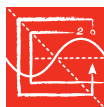
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POSTAL NOTICE

Licensure Exchange is published bimonthly by NCEES, 280 Seneca Creek Road, Seneca, SC 29678-9214.

Periodicals postage paid at Clemson, SC 29633

Postmaster: Send address changes to *Licensure Exchange*, P.O. Box 1686, Clemson, SC 29633-1686



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NCEES annual meeting registration open online until July 8

Registration is now open for the 2016 NCEES annual meeting, which will be held August 24–27 in Indianapolis, Indiana.

In addition to the business sessions, where Council members will convene to decide key engineering and surveying licensure issues, the annual meeting agenda includes technical workshops, forums to discuss issues of importance to the professions, and social events to network with members and staff of other licensing boards. Those attending the meeting for the first time will meet at the First-Time Attendee Luncheon to get to know NCEES and some of the organization's leaders and to learn more about the important role the annual meeting plays in advancing licensure.

Details of all of this year's workshops, business sessions, and social events are available on the MyNCEES section of ncees.org (see Board Resources, Annual Meeting). Registration will remain open online until July 8. Late registration fees will apply after this date.